

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/065,772	11/18/2002	Hwang Choe	24-NS-6042	2406	
23465	7590 10/15/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER	
JOHN S. BEULICK			RICHARDSON, JOHN A		
C/O ARMSTRONG TEASDALE, LLP ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
SUITE 2600			3641		
ST LOUIS, M	63102-2740		DATE MAILED: 10/15/2004	4	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			_
- 4	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/065,772	CHOE ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	()
	John Richardson	3641	
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	appears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence addre	SS
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a condition of the period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perion for period for reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re- reply within the statutory minimum of thirh- iod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON- tute, cause the application to become AB.	eply be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. THS from the mailing date of this common and the mailing date of this common and the mailing date.	unication.
Status			
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18	R.June 2004		
	his action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	wance except for formal matte	•	erits is
Disposition of Claims			
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the applicating 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with the state of the above claim(s) is/are with the state of	drawn from consideration.		
Application Papers			
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Exam	iner.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ a	· · · · ·	•	
Applicant may not request that any objection to t	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr	,	•	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International Burnet * See the attached detailed Office action for a line of the papplication from the section for a line of the papplica	ents have been received. ents have been received in A priority documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Sta	ge
	,		
Attachment(s)			
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 		ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date	
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper, No(s)/Mail Date <u>June 18 2004</u>. 	_	formal Patent Application (PTO-15	2)

Art Unit: 3641

DETAILED ACTION

Page 2

Non Final Rejection

1). The applicant's letter dated June 18 2004 request for continuing examination (RCE) with new Information Disclosure Statement and based on amended claims 1-22 included in the applicant's letter dated February 23 2004, and communication dated May 03 2004 canceling claims 23-27, is acknowledged.

- 2). The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 3641

3). Claims 1 to 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Patterson (U.S. 3,892,625) in view of JP 06-289178 (Yasuyaki).

The primary reference discloses a fast reactor fuel assembly flow orifice arrangement, comprising a nuclear reactor core (item 2), a plurality of fuel assemblies (items 19), each of the said assemblies incorporating a flow / opening / channel (items 20), a lower tie-plate / support structure (items 102), the said fuel assemblies configured in a plurality of core flow regions (Figure 1), and said core regions configured to specific core coolant flows (see for example, Column 3, lines 18-26), and each of the said fuel assemblies provided with orifice plate comprising a diameter (items 31) and said orifice plates arranged in a detachable manner (see Column 5, lines 48-61). Relating to claim 2, the said orifice plates are located in the said fuel assembly flow channel, relating to claims 3, 4, 9, 10, and 22, the said flow orifice plates are sized to maintain coolant flow rates in the core regions depicted in Figure 1 (see Column 6, lines 24-47), relating to claims 5-7, 14-16, 19-21, the reference discloses that the variations between core region coolant flows that read on the cited claims (see Column 4, lines 40+, Column 7, lines 12-22), relating to claims 8, 11, 12, 17, the reference discloses the said orifice plates are arranged to detachably coupled to the lower fuel assembly structure (see Column 5, lines 48-62).

The primary reference discloses the claimed invention except for citing three core flow regions. The secondary reference discloses that it is well known in the fast reactor art to arrange nuclear cores with tipartite flow rate regions. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the nuclear fuel art at the time of the invention to have specified

Art Unit: 3641

that the flow regions disclosed in the primary reference (see Patterson, Column 3, lines 28+, Column 4, lines 1-18) could have been arranged with three zones (see Yasuyuki, Abstract, Constitution) as such an arrangement is well known in the fast reactor art to optimize core flow rates based on fuel burn-up / combustion.

Page 4

Apparatus claims cover what a device is, not what a device does. Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Bausch & Lomb Inc., 15 USPQ2d 1525, 1528.

As set forth in MPEP§ 2115, a recitation in a claim to the material or article worked upon, does not serve to limit an apparatus claim.

4). Claims 1, 2, 13, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baxi (U.S. 4,303,474) in view of JP 06-289178 (Yasuyaki).

The primary reference discloses an apparatus that is inherently capable of operating and functioning in the manner claimed comprising a boiling water reactor (BWR) nuclear power reactor core (item 2), a plurality of fuel assemblies (items 13), each of said assemblies incorporating a flow opening / channel, a lower tie-plate / support structure (item 42), the said fuel assemblies arranged in a plurality of core regions (see Figure 1), and the said core regions configured to specific core coolant flows and each of the said fuel assemblies provided with flow orifices plates comprising a diameter (items 15), the said orifice plates arranged in a detachable manner (see Figure 4), and relating to claim

Application/Control Number: 10/065,772 Page 5

Art Unit: 3641

2, the said orifice plates are located in the said fuel assembly flow channel (see Figures 2-3).

The primary reference discloses the claimed invention except for citing three core flow regions. The secondary reference discloses that it is well known in the fast reactor art to arrange nuclear cores with tipartite flow rate regions. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the nuclear fuel art at the time of the invention to have specified that the flow regions disclosed in the primary reference (see Baxi, Figure 1) could have been arranged with three zones (see Yasuyuki, Abstract, Constitution) as such an arrangement is well known in the fast reactor art to optimize core flow rates based on fuel burn-up / combustion.

5). Claims 1, 2, 13 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johansson et al (DE 3150477A1) in view of Nakamura et al (U.S. 5,1096,575). The primary reference discloses an apparatus that is inherently capable of operating and functioning in the manner claimed comprising a light water reactor nuclear power reactor core with a plurality of fuel assemblies / bundles (items 3), each of said assemblies incorporating a flow opening / channel (item 1), a lower tie-plate / support structure (item 2'), the said fuel assemblies arranged in a plurality of core flow water distribution regions (see translation, page 2, last paragraph) and the said core regions configured to specific core coolant flows by means of a plurality of flow orifices plates /

Art Unit: 3641

throttling elements comprising a diameter (see for example, items 7, 7', 22, 28 and 40), the said orifice plates arranged in a detachable / exchangeable manner (see Claim 1) and relating to claim 2, the said orifice plates are located in the said fuel assembly flow channel (see Figures 1, 3, 7).

Page 6

The primary reference discloses the claimed invention except for citing three core flow regions. The secondary reference discloses that it is well known in the light water reactor art to arrange nuclear cores with a plurality of coolant flow rates based on coolant velocity profiles. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the nuclear fuel art at the time of the invention to have specified that the flow regions disclosed in the primary reference (see Johansson et al, translation, page 2, last paragraph) could have been arranged with three zones (see Nakamura et al, Figure 5, Column 4, lines 56+, Column 6, lines 1-22) as such an arrangement is well known in the light water reactor fuel art in order to provide an idealized coolant flow distribution above and in the vicinity of the lower tie-plate.

6). The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Art Unit: 3641

7). Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Richardson whose telephone number is (703) 305 0764. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7.00 AM to 4.30 PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Carone, can be reached on (703) 306 4198. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308 1113.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications can be obtained from either private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

John Richardson, PE,

October 03 2004.

SUPERVISORY PILLENT EXAMINER

Page 7